SOV/1426

Cutting Regimes (Cont.)

GLZ (State Lyubertsy Agricultural Machinery Plant), the plant "Borets" (Fighter) and others. The proposed time standards were checked under operating conditions by leading machine-building plants and scientific research institutes and the corrections and additions are included in the book. The time standards were worked out by the section for high-speed machining of metals of NIBTN; P.P. Grudov, Candidate of Technical Sciences (deceased) was consultant. The following persons are mentioned as contributing to the field: A.I. Isayev, and M.M. Yakobson, Doctors of Technical Sciences, and N.P. Antonov. There are 107 references, all Soviet.

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Card 14/14

LUR'YE, G.B., prof.; VALETOV, V.V., inzh., red.; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Norms for standardizing operations in grinding; norms for cutting processes and basic time in circular external, internal, centerless, and plane grinding] Normativy dlia normirovaniia rabot pri shlifovanii; normativy rezhimov rezaniia i osnovnogo vremeni pri kruglom naruzhnom, vnutrennem, bestsentrovom i ploskom shlifovanii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 266 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i proyektnykh organizatsii. Nauchno-issledovatel'skoye byuro tekhnicheskikh normativov. 2. Sektor skorostnykh metodov obrabotki metallov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo byuro tekhnicheskikh normativov (for Lur'ye).

(Grinding and polishing)

VALETOV, V.V.; VESNIK, M.I.; GONCHAROV, I.S.; DMITROV, D.V.; LUNEV, A.A.; MOKIN, M.I.; NESTEROV, S.N.; SMIRNOV, V.P.; ALEKSEYEV, S.A., retsenzent; KARKAZOV, A.G., retsenzent; KONDRATOVICH, V.M., retsenzent; LEVIN, B.M., retsenzent; MALIKOV, A.N., retsenzent; SEGALEVICH, S.M., retsenzent; SHPAGIN, A.I., retsenzent; SHTERN, L.T., retsenzent; YAKOBI, A.A., retsenzent; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Establishing norms for the consumption of materials in machinery manufacture; manual] Normirovanie raskhoda materialov v mashinostroenii; spravochnik. Pod red. V.V.Valetova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol.1. 1961. 583 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Machinery industry)

ASHURKOV, L.M., spets. mashinstr.; BLIZHEVSKIY, L.A., spets. mashinst.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N., spets. mashinstr.; KOVAL'SKIY, N.N., spets. mashinstr.; MOKIN, M.I., spets. mashinstr.; SMIRNOV, V.P., spets. mashinstr.; BOBKOV, L.S., retsenzent; VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B., retsenzent; MAKSIMYAK, G.P., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.I., retsenzent; SHVYRYAYEV, G.K., retsenzent; VALETOV, V.V., red.; RADAYEVA, Z.A., red. izd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Norms for the consumption of materials in the manufacture of machinery; a handbook] Normirovanie raskhoda materialov v mashinostroenii; spravochnik. Pod red. V.V.Valetova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.2. 1961. 479 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Machinery industry)

S/190/61/003/001/009/020
B119/B216

AUTHORS: Korshak, V. V., Vinogradova, S. V., Valetskiy, P. M., Mironov, Yu. V.

TITLE: Heterochain polyesters. XXX. A study on rules in polycondensation of acid chlorides of dicarboxylic acids with dihydroxy phenols in high-boiling solvents

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 1, 1961, 66-71

TEXT: This is a continuation of the publications on the subject mentioned in the title. The present work studies the influence of solvents, temperature, reaction time, concentration of initial substances and their relative proportions, and the presence of other substances on the molecular weight of the condensation product. The acid dichloride of terephthalic acid (A) and 2,2-di(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane (B) were used as initial substances. The polycondensation reactions were performed in special test tubes for condensation (heated in an aluminum block) or in round-bottomed flasks with mechanical stirrer (heating in silicone oil

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Heterochain polyesters. XXX. A study on...

bath) in a nitrogen stream. The molecular weight of the individual condensates was determined from the viscosity of a 5% solution of the condensate in cresol. The experiments were carried out at 220° and 240°C, at reaction times of 10 hr and less. The solvents used were ditolyl methane, "dinyl", tetralin, dimethyl aniline, tetrachloro ethane and pyridine. The concentrations of the initial substances (in equimolar proportions) were varied between 0.05 and 1.0 mol/l. The molar ratio of the initial substances varied from 0.5 to 2.5. The following substances were tested for catalytic activity by adding them to the reaction mixture: tetraethylammonium bromide, tetramethylammonium bromide, trimethyl-amine hydrochloride, triethyl amine, dimethyl aniline, pyridine, diethyl aniline, ammonium chloride, p-toluenesulfonic acid, $ZnCl_2$, $Zn(OCOCH_3)_2$, annealed PbO and Al_2O_3, and $ZnCl_2$, $MgCl_2$, $CaCl_2$, TiO_2, anhydrous $AlCl_3$, $TiCl_4$, metallic Na and Mg. The following reaction conditions were found to be optimum: 220°C, initial substances at a molar ratio of 1:1, a concentration in the reaction mixture of 0.6 mol/l, ditolyl methane as solvent and a reaction time of ~5 hr. Longer reaction times and higher temperatures resulted in rather lower molecular weight.

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Heterochain polyesters. XXX. A study on...

None of the additives exhibited special catalytic activity. The best results were obtained in presence of PbO, Al_2O_3 and TiO_2. Intrinsic viscosity: 0.59, 0.46, 0.58. Yield calculated for initial substances: 82.0, 77.0, 79%. Among other publications, the authors mention a work by the first-mentioned author in collaboration with V. V. Golubev. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 17 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Chemistry, AS USSR). Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical-technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1960

Card 3/3

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AUTHORS: Korshak, V. V., Vinogradova, S. V., Valetskiy, P. M., Salazkin, S. N.

TITLE: Heterochain polyesters. XXXI. On the chemical properties of polyarylates

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 1, 1961, 72-80

TEXT: The authors point out the scarcity of publications on the chemical properties of polyarylates. The present study was undertaken with a view to investigating the possibilities of chemical degradation of polyarylates of aromatic dicarboxylic acids, their gasoline and oil resistance, resistance to dilute and concentrated acids and bases, oxidating agents and various organic substances. Polyarylates of 2,2-di-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane and terephthalic acid (TD) and isophthalic acid (ID), respectively, were used for the tests. TD and ID were prepared by equilibrium polycondensation in a high-boiling solvent. For comparison, ID prepared by emulsion polymerization was also used. The following

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Heterochain polyesters. XXXI. On the chemical..

tests were carried out: To test the destructive effect of isophthalic acid, its acid chloride and 2,2-di-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane on ID and that of 2,2-di-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane on TD, the substances were added to varying amounts of the polymer in ditolyl methane and heated to 220°C for 3 hr in a stream of N_2. The destructive effect of m-cresol on TD and ID was also tested (0.5% m-cresol solution of polyacrylate was heated to 85-183°C). In further tests, TD and ID were heated for 3 hr at 100°C (or lower, if the boiling point was lower) in ethyl alcohol, methylethyl ketone, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, n-heptane, benzene, p-xylene, N,N-dimethyl formamide, methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloro ethylene, tetrachloro ethane and chloro benzene. Gasoline and oil resistance was determined by the method described in Ref. 18. Results: TD and ID are degraded by 2,2-di-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane, isophthalic acid and m-cresol, but not by isophthalic acid chloride. Degradation in m-cresol proceeds according to the mechanism of alcoholysis. The authors calculated the rate constant of the pseudo-monomolecular degradation reaction. ID prepared by emulsion polymerization was affected much more severely than ID prepared by equilibrium polymerization in a high-boiling solvent. TD and ID are resistant to

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Heterochain polyesters. XXXI. On the chemical.. B119/B216

organic solvents, benzene and oil. ID is resistant to the usual dilute and concentrated acids as well as to NaOH and H_2O_2. Concentrated H_2SO_4 and concentrated and dilute NH_4OH cause decomposition. Mention is made of a work by the first-mentioned author in collaboration with N. I. Bekasova and V. A. Zamyatina. There are 5 figures, 5 tables, and 18 references: 14 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds, AS USSR). Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1960

Card 3/3

VALETSKIY, P.M.

[illegible]
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158112

AUTHORS: Korshak, V. V., Akutin, M. S., Vinogradova, S. V., Rodivilova, L. A., Valetskiy, P. M., Lebedova, A. S., Salazkin, S. N.

TITLE: Polyarylates - new thermostable polymers

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1962, 9-13

TEXT: A survey of the properties of polyarylates is given. They are best synthetized from bifunctional phenols and dicarboxylic acid chlorides. Some of the synthetized polyarylates and their softening temperatures are given in Table 1. The great number of rings in the polymer ensure high resistance to most organic solvents as well as to gasolines and oils. At room temperature, the polyarylate ИД (ID) is stable against H_2O_2, dilute and concentrated caustic soda solutions, acetic acid, formic acid, nitric acid, and sulfuric acid. The effect of dilute and concentrated ammonia solutions considerably reduces the molecular weight of ID. Polyarylates on the basis of phenolphthalein are readily soluble in a number of solvents, which facilitates the production of foils. At the NIIPM it was

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Polyarylates - new thermostable ...

established that the polyarylates TA (TD) and ID withstand high temperatures. Decomposition increases with rising temperature, at first slowly and then sharply at about 400°C. The oxidation of ID sets in at 250°C and proceeds slowly. Measurement of breakdown voltage, temperature dependence of tan δ, dielectric constant, and volume resistivity for some polyarylates prove that they are better dielectrics than polyethylene terephthalate, polycarbonate, etc. Polyarylates have good mechanical properties at various temperatures. Working processes are being elaborated at present. Specimens of mixed polyarylates were obtained by pressure casting, the tensile strength of which reached 850 kp/cm². Specimens sprayed on metal showed an adhesion to metal of 75 to 150 kp/cm². Work is also in progress on polyarylates with double bonds and free functional groups. They might be used as a basic material for the production of varnishes, glues, glass-reinforced plastics, and foam plastics. There are 5 figures, 6 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

Table 1. Softening temperature of polyarylates of different structures. Legend: (1) polyarylate; (2) structure of the chain link; (3) softening temperature in °C; (4) TD; (5) ID; (6) TG; (7) IG; (8) TH; (9) IR; (10) TF; (11) IF; (12)-(14) ITD; (15) IDR; (16) TDR; (17) IFD; (18) IAD; * the

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B145/B110

Polyarylates - new thermostable ...

molecular ratio of the initial dicarboxylic acid chlorides related to 1 mole of diol is given in parentheses; * * the molecular ratio of the initial diols related to 1 mole of dicarboxylic acid chloride is given in parentheses.

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B101/B186

15.8070

AUTHORS: Akutin, M. S., Korshak, V. V., Rodivilova, L. A., Vinogradova, S. V., Budnitskiy, Yu. M., Valetskiy, P. M., Lebedeva, A. S.

TITLE: New data on processing and properties of polyarylates

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 11, 1962, 20-26

TEXT: This paper deals with experiments for determining the optimum processing conditions of polyarylates from isophthalic acid and diane (ID), terephthalic acid and diane (TD), and the mixed polymer ITD (ratio iso- to terephthalic acid 1:1). Preliminary experiments showed that the interfacial polycondensation in more concentrated solutions than hitherto usual gave polymers with low molecular weight: thus 13.5% by weight of diane in NaOH solution + 15-20% by weight of isophthalic dichloride in methylene chloride yielded a polymer with MW ~18,000. A better result was obtained for ITD in the presence of 1% triethyl benzyl ammonium chloride as catalyst: the reduced viscosity in tricresol was 0.58. Injection-molded products were made from ID, TD, and ITD, and tested. Results:

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New data on processing and ...

(1) At 280-360°C, ID and TD can be processed only in inert gas atmosphere since thermal destruction occurs if air is present. ITD can still be processed at these temperatures in the presence of air. (2) The strength of products depends on the molecular weight (or on the reduced viscosity). Adequate tensile strength (~ 400 kg/cm^2) is attained above η_{red} = 1.0. Products with a tensile strength of 850-900 kg/cm^2 were obtained from ITD with η_{red} = 1.9-2.0. (4) The tensile strength drops from 820 kg/cm^2 at 280°C to 480 kg/cm^2 at 340°C. (5) The effect of the molding time becomes manifest the tensile strength dropping from 850 kg/cm^2 after 10 min to 300 kg/cm^2 after 30 min molding time. (6) A change in molding pressure has no effect on the tensile strength. (7) Increasing the temperature of the mold from 80 to 160°C increases the tensile strength from 650 to 820 kg/cm^2, but a further increase (to 200°C) reduces the tensile strength. (8) A study of the chemical stability of injection-molded specimens and films showed: good stability to mineral and organic acids, oxidants, and dilute alkalis; poor stability to concentrated alkalis, particularly ammonia; swelling in some solvents, injection-molded specimens being more stable than films. The chemical stability of polyarylates resembles that of polycarbonates, and is inferior to that of polyethylene terephthalate

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New data on processing and ...

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only as regards the swelling in some organic solvents. There are 8 figures and 6 tables.

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KNYAZEVA, T.S.; KORSHAK, V.V.; AKUTIN, M.S.; KULEVA, M.M.; VINOGRADOVA, S.V.; RODIVILOVA, L.A.; NEDOPEKINA, T.P.; VALETSKIY, P.M.; MOROZOVA, S.A.; SALAZKIN, S.N.

Possibility of using various polyarylates as insulating film materials. Plast. massy no.12:37-40 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Acids, Organic) (Polymers) (Insulating materials)

VALETSKIY, P.M

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B124/B101

15.9110

AUTHORS: Kovarskaya, B. M., Strizhkova, A. S., Levantovskaya, I. I., Shabadash, A. N., Neyman, M. B., Korshak, V. V., Vinogradova, S. V., Valetskiy, P. M.

TITLE: Study of the thermal degradation of condensation resins. III. Thermal degradation of heterochain polyesters (polyarylates)

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 3, 1962, 433-439

TEXT: Thermal degradation of polyarylates on the basis of 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl-2,2'-propane (DDP) and terephthalic (polyarylate TD) or isophthalic (polyarylate ID) acids prepared either in a high-boiling solvent (petroleum ether) (TD(s) and ID(s), respectively) or by interfacial condensation (TD(i) and ID(i), respectively) is studied in this paper. The yield points of the polyarylates were: TD(s)~340°C; TD(i)~350°C; ID(s)~260°C; ID(i) ~270°C). Thermal degradation of the mentioned polymers was investigated between 250 and 525°C. Evolution of gas sets in above 400°C, where 0.26-0.42 mole CO, 0.30-0.60 mole CO_2, and 0.06-0.13 CH_4 per mole of the polyarylate structural unit are liberated. The liquid products of thermal

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degradation of TD(s) performed at 450°C show absorption bands at 1365, 1385 and 2970 cm^{-1} characteristic of the methyl group, and at 1735 and 1250 cm^{-1} characteristic of the ester bond. The split absorption band at 1735 cm^{-1} indicates the presence of terephthalic acid, whereas the split band at 1600 cm^{-1} shows free DDP to be present. The infrared spectrum of the solid residue of TD(s) after thermal degradation at 450°C for 1 hour does not contain bands which are characteristic of methyl groups, whereas bands characteristic of the ester bond are established in the infrared spectrum of the solid residue exposed to thermal degradation at 500°C for 1 hour. These bands are lacking in the spectrum of the product exposed to thermal degradation at 600°C for 20 minutes. Absorption spectra of the solid residue of TD(s) and DDP in the region of 700 - 900 and 1600 cm^{-1} show that the concentration of phenyl rings increases after degradation leading to the formation of polyphenylene-like structures. These conclusions were confirmed by the EMR spectra of the residues of thermal degradation of TD(s) at 450, 500, and 600°C. A. A. Berlin and L. A. Blyumenfel'd Vysokomolek. soyed., 2, 1494, 1960; Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii 1, 103,

4

S/190/62/004/003/018/023
B124/B101

Study of the thermal...

1960) are mentioned. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 11 references: 9 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass (Scientific Research Institute of Plastics)

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1961.

Card 3/3

KORSHAK, V.V.; VINOGRADOVA, S.V.; VALETSKIY, P.M.; Prinimala uchastiye:
MIKHAYLINA, A.I., laborant

Heterochain polyesters. Part 37: Mixed polyarylates based on terephthalic acid, dihydroxyphenylpropane, and aliphatic polyhydric alcohols. Vysokom.soed. 4 no.7:987-994 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Terephthalic acid)
(Cumene) (Alcohols)

KORSHAK, V.V.; VINOGRADOVA, S.V.; VALETSKIY, P.M.; DEBORIN, M.G.

Synthesis of homogeneous and mixed polyarylates from allyl-substituted phenols. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:3-9 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy optiki i spektroskopii AN SSSR i Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

(Phenols) (Arylation)

KORSAK, V.V. [Korshak, V.V.] (Moskva); VINOGRADOVA, S.V.(Moskva);
VALECKIJ, P.M.[Valetskiy, P.M.] (Moskva); JERSOVA, V.A.
[Yershova, V.A.] (Moskva); PANKRATOV, V.M. (Moskva)

Copolyarylates of isophthalic acid with dihydroxy-diphenylpropane and polyfunctional aliphatic alcohols. Chem prum 13 no.5:Supplement:Makromolekularni latky 13 no.5:265-270 '63.

KORSAK. V.V. [Korshak. V.V.] (Moskva); VINOGRADOVA, S.V. (Moskva);
VALECKIJ, P.M. [Valetskiy, P.M.] (Moskva); MIRONOV, Ju.V.
[Mironov, Yu.V.] (Moskva)

Copolyarylates of aromatic dicarboxylic acids, dihydroxy diphenyl propane and trimethylol ethane. Chem prum 13 no.9:489-492 S '63.

L 34146-65 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(j)/EWA(h)/ EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWA(1) Pc-4/Pr-4/
Pu-4/Peb GG/JAJ/RM/GS

58

S/0000/64/000/000/0126/0130

ACCESSION NR: AT4049851

AUTHOR: Chao, Hsiang-tsun; Valetskiy, P. M; Vinogradova, S. V.; Glazunov, P. Ya.; Korshak, V. V.; Rafikov, S. R.; Tsetlin, B. L.

19

TITLE: Chemical transformations of polymers. XI. Radiation-induced chemical reactions of polyarylates

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye svoystva i modifikatsiya polimerov (Chemical properties and the modification of polymers); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 126-130

TOPIC TAGS: polyarylate, radiation chemistry, isophthalic acid, diphenylol propane, polyethylene terephthalate, polycarbonate, polyisobutylene, hydroquinone, ionizing radiation

ABSTRACT: For the investigation of the radiation-induced chemical reactions of polyarylates, a polyarylate (ID) obtained by polycondensation of isophthalic acid with diphenylolpropane, a polyarylate (IH) based on isophthalic acid and hydroquinone, and a polycarbonate (Makrolon) were used as test samples in both crystalline and amorphous forms. Irradiation was carried out at an electron accelera-

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L 34146-65 2

ACCESSION NR: AT4049851

tor voltage of 800 kv, a current density of 0.1-0.2 microampere (on the samples), and a dose of 2-4 x 10^{18} ev/cc.sec. The preparation of the different samples and the experimental procedure are described. The thermomechanical curves taken at a specific load of 0.8 kg/cm^2 and a heating rate of 75C per hour showed that polyarylates have a high stability toward the effect of ionizing radiation. The radiation yield of the gaseous products of the radiolysis of polyarylates is 0.02 mole/100 ev, which is much lower than the yield from irradiation of polyethylene terephthalate or polycarbonate. The molecular structure of polyarylates does not change significantly at doses on the order of 10^{23} ev/cc. It is to be noted that, in the gaseous products of the radiolysis of polyarylate (ID) and polycarbonate (Makrolon) containing diphenylolpropane residues, even traces of methane are lacking. As is known, during the irradiation of polyisobutylene containing analogous groups (-C(CH_3)$_2$), methane is one of the main components of the gaseous mixture. From the experimental data and from the fact that hydrogen evolution is stronger for ID than for IH, it is concluded that the isopropyl group in diphenylolpropane is stabilized by the two phenyl groups linked with it. The energy of radiation absorbed by this group migrates to the aromatic rings and is partially scattered, as a result of which hydrogen atoms split off from

Card 2/3

L 34146-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049851

the phenyl groups. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Heteroorganic compound institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 31Aug62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

KORSHAK, V.V.; SIDOROV, T.A.; VINOGRADOVA, S.V.; KOMAROVA, L.I.; VALETSKIY,
P.M.; LEBEDEVA, A.S.

Heterochain complex polyesters. Report No.52: Determination of double bonds in unsaturated polyarylates by infrared spectroscopy. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.2:261-268 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

L 65215-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022613

UR/0190/65/007/009/1633/1636
541.64+678.674

AUTHOR: Korshak, V. V.; Vinogradova, S. V.; Baskakov, A. N.; Valetskiy, P. M.

TITLE: Synthesis of polyaryl esters based on 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)propane

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 1633-1636

TOPIC TAGS: polyaryl ester, [illegible], heat resistant [illegible]

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the synthesis and properties of polyaryl esters based on 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)propane (I). It is noted that the synthesis of polyaryl esters from dihydric phenols with alkyl substituents in the ring is of interest because their mechanical properties might be improved by the internal plasticization effect of the substituents. Synthesis was carried out by interfacial and low- and high-temperature solution polycondensation. Isophthaloyl and terephthaloyl chlorides and hydroquinone, resorcinol, and phenolphthalein were used with I to prepare homo- and co-polymeric polyaryl esters. It was found that in comparison with similar polyaryl esters from bisphenol A, those based on I had greater impact strength (30--55 kg cm/cm^2) and greater solubility in organic solvents. Polyaryl-

Card 1/2

L 65215-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5022613

esters based on I were readily molded to transparent, light-brown, solid products with good mechanical strength (impact strength, 20—55 kg cm/cm^2). Casting from solution produced transparent, elastic films with a tensile strength at 20C of about 600 kg/cm^2 and elongation of about 50%. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 4089

Card 2/2

KORSHAK, V.V.; VINOGRADOVA, S.V.; BASKAKOV, A.N.; VALETSKIY, P.M.

Synthesis of polyarylates based on 2,2-di-(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl) propane. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.9:1633-1636 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

L 15337-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6000981 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0059/0059

AUTHORS: Korshak, V. V.; Vinogradova, S. V.; Valetskiy, P. M.; Lavrinenko, T. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining thermoactive polyarylates. Class 39, No. 176404

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 59

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymerization, polycondensation, epoxy, plastic

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining thermoactive polyarylates. To enhance the properties of the polyarylates, unsaturated polyarylates derived from allyl-substituted phenols are epoxidated with organic per-acids.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 31Jan64
07/

GC

Card 1/1

UDC: 678.673:547.581.2

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]

Heterogeneous polyesteri. Report No.5: Polycondensation kinetics of aromatic dicarboxylic acid chlorides with polyfunctional aliphatic alcohols. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.1:7[illegible]-76 '6[illegible]. (MIRA [illegible]:1)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.

L 36974-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m) RM

ACC NR: AP6008500 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/001/0070/0076

AUTHOR: Vinogradova, S. V.; Korshak, V.V.; Valetskiy, P.M.; Mironov, Yu. V. 46 44

ORG: Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy, Akademii nauk SSSR); Moscow Chemical Technology Institute im. D. I. Mendeleyev (Moskovskiy Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut) B

TITLE: Heterochain polyesters. Communication 57. Kinetics of the polycondensation of acid chlorides of aromatic dicarboxylic acids with polyhydric aliphatic alcohols

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 1, 1966, 70-76

TOPIC TAGS: chemical kinetics, aromatic polycarboxylic acid, aliphatic alcohol, polycondensation, carboxylic acid chloride, HYDROGEN CHLORIDE

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the polycondensation of the acid chlorides of terephthalic and isophthalic acids with trimethylolethane and trimethylolpropane are investigated with respect to the evolution of hydrogen chloride during the reaction. Polycondensation is carried out in a dowtherm medium in a stream of dry oxygen-free nitrogen whose delivery rate was controlled by a flow meter. The kinetics of polycondensation are studied in the temperature range of 110—150C. In all experiments the quantity of the initial substances and their concentrations are rigorously constant and the ratio is eqimolar. The hydrogen chloride is

UDC: 531.1+542.952+547.58

Card 1/2

L 36974-66

ACC NR: AP6008500

absorped in two parallel-connected systems, each of which consists of four traps filled with a 0.5 N solution of NaOH. After absorption the alkaline solutions are titrated with 1 N solution of H_2SO_4. The data obtained from the investigation gave grounds to assume that the surfaces of the mixed polyarylates obtained on the basis of diatomic phenols and polyhydric aliphatic alcohols should be performed in two stages. The first stage is the polycondensation of diatomic phenol with the acid chloride of the dicarboxylic acid which would be carried out at elevated temperatures (up to 220C). The second stage (after all the initial diatomic phenol had entered into the reaction) is the polycondensation of the polyarylate formed with the aliphatic polyhydric alcohol. This stage of the process must be accomplished at lower temperatures (110-130C) which permits achieving a sufficiently high degree of completeness of the reaction without premature hardening of the product formed. In conclusion, the authors express their gratitude to associates of the Laboratory of VNII of Petroleum Chemistry (laboratoriya VNIINeftekhima), headed by Comrade D. M. Rudkovskiy, for making available the trimethylolethane and the trimethylolpropane. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 28Aug63/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 09070-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6015663 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0074/0074

INVENTOR: Korshak, V. V.; Vinogradova, S. V.; Valetskiy, P. M.; Vasnev, V. A.

12

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining polyarylates. Class 39, No. 181283

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 74

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polyarylate, aromatic ketone, aromatic hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining polyarylates. To simplify the technological process in the production of polymers, their spearation and refining are carried out by extraction with organic ketone solvents and aromatic hydrocarbons. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Mar64/

Card 1/1 nst UDC: 678.673.025.4

L 10671-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6029923 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0089/0089
37

INVENTORS: Korshak, V. V.; Vinogradova, S. V.; Valetskiy, P. M.; Salazkin, S. N.; Mironov, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining polyesters. 15 Class 39, No. 184447 15

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 89

TOPIC TAGS: polyester plastic, polyglycol compound, polymer cross linking, polymer, glycol, oligomer

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining polyesters after the method described in Author Certificate No. 140986. To prevent a premature cross-linking of the polymer and to increase the solubility and fusibility of the latter, the process is carried out in two stages. The first stage consists of the interaction between the chloroanhydrides of dicarboxylic acids and dihydroxy phenols; the second stage is of the reaction of the oligomers, obtained in the first stage, with aromatic (or cycloaliphatic) glycols.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 10Jan64 UDC: 678.673

Card 1/1

VALEV, A.

"On the electric motors of the one-scuttle dredges we are using for alternating current."

p.13 (Minno Delo, Vol. 12, no. 5, Sept./Oct. 1957, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

VALEV, A.

VALEV, A. Accident prevention in the supply of electricity to the Georgi Dimitrov State Mine Enterprise in Dimitrovo. p. 48.

Vol. 11, No. 2, Mar./Apr. 1956.
MINNO DELO.
TECHNOLOGY
Sofiia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

VALEV, D.

The new in automobile engineering. p. 33.
Teknika Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958. Sofiia, Bulgaria.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 10,
Oct. 58

VALEV, E.B.

Bulgaria, a country of new democracy. Geog. v shkole no.3:25-34 My-Je '47. (MLRA 9:6)
(Bulgaria--Description and travel)

VALEV, YE. B.

41951. VALEV, E. B.-- Nekotorye nerty geografii naseleniya bolgariis kart. Voprosy geografii, sb. 8, 1948, s. 3-36. --Bibliogr: S. 7535.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948

VALEV, E. B. Cand Geograph Sci

Dissertation: "Bulgaria (Economic Geography)."

27 June 49

Moscow Order of Lenin State V imeni M. V. Lomonosov

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

VALEV, [illegible]. E. B.

Stalin, Bulgaria

Stalin City. Vokrug sveta, no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

VALEV, E.B.

Socialist construction in Bulgaria and the improvement in her economic geography. Vop.geog. vol.29:97-125 '52. (MLRA 6:7)
(Bulgaria--Economic conditions)

VALEV, E. ℬ

Bulgaria. Geog. v shkole no.4:12-26 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Bulgaria - Economic conditions)

VALEV, E., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk.

To Moscow University from Bulgarian friends. Vokrug sveta no.6:10-16 Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)

(Bulgaria--Description and travel)

VALEV, E.B.

Hydraulic engineering and the development of agriculture in people's Bulgaria.
Priroda 42 no.11:58-68 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Bulgaria--Hydraulic engineering) (Hydraulic engineering--Bulgaria)

VALEV, Z.B.; ASOYAN, N.S., redaktor; KOSHELEVA, S.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; MAL'CHEVSKIY, G.N., redaktor kart.

[People's Republic of Albania] Narodnaia respublika Albaniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geograficheskoi lit-ry, 1954. 79 p.(MLRA 7:9)
(Albania--Description and travel)

VALEV, E. 8

Bulgaria in the descriptions of Bulgarian explorers and writers. ("Bulgaria; geographic notes." Reviewed by E.Valev.) Vokrug sveta no.4:58-61 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)

(Bulgaria--Description and travel) (Description and travel--Bulgaria)

VALEV, E. 5

Bulgarian "stokehold." Vokrug sveta no.9:15-18 S '54. (MLRA 7:10)
(Bulgaria--Industries) (Industries--Bulgaria)

VALEV, Emil' Borisovich; VITVER, I.A., professor, redaktor; LYUBIMOV, I.M., redaktor; TEREKHOVA, D.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Bulgaria. Albania.] Bolgariia. Albaniia. (Moskva] Izd-vo Moskovskogo univ., 1955. 147 p. (MIRA 9:3)
(Bulgaria--Geography, Economic) (Albania--Geography, Economic)

VALEV, E.B., dotsent.

Visiting Bulgarian friends. Nauka i zhizn' 24 no.3:57-59 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Geograficheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Bulgaria--Geography, Economic)

VALEV, E B.

VALEV, E.B.; DUBROVSKAYA, N.G.; PAGIREV, B.V.; TIKHOMIROV, V.P., otvetstvennyy red.; CHIZHOV, N.N., ted.; VILENSKAYA, E.N., tekhn.red.

[Bulgaria, Rumenia] Bolgariia, Rumyniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo goeogr. lit-ry, 1958. 23 p. (MIRA 11:4)

(Bulgaria--Geography, Economic)
(Rumenia--Geography, Economic)

SOV/10-59-1-18/32

AUTHOR: Valev, E.B.

TITLE: Some Problems of the Division of People's Democracies Into Economic Regions (Nekotoryye voprosy ekonomicheskogo rayonirovaniya stran narodnoy demokratii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 123-128 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article, the author makes suggestions as to ways of strengthening the administrative apparatus on lower levels, so as to secure the highest-possible degree of productivity and complex development of a given region. He emphasizes the discord prevailing at the present time, and notes great difficulties encountered in the practical realization of theory, points to a gap still existing between the contours of administrative and economic subdivisions in the People's Democracies, and urges the intensification of the study of details.

Card 1/2

SOV/10-59-1-18/32

Some Problems of the Division of People's Democracies Into Economic Regions

There are 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 2 Bulgarian.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova (The Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

Card 2/2

VALEV, Emil' Borisovich; CHIZHOV, N.N., red.; POPOVA, V.I., mladshiy red.; MAL'CHEVSKIY, G.N., red.kart; KOSHELEVA, S.M., tekhn.red.

[Albania] Albaniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr.lit-ry, 1960. 87 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Albania)

VALEV, E.B.

On the problem of economic regionalization in Bulgaria. Vop. geog. no.53:27-47 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Bulgaria—Economic zoning)

VALEV, Emil' Borisovich; NEFED'YEV, V.F., red.

[Rumania; a study of its economic geography] Rumyniia; ekonomiko-geogragicheskii ocherk. Moskva, Geografgiz, 1963. 110 p. (MIRA 17:6)

VALEV, E.B.

Economic development of the Danube Valley regions of Rumania, Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 19 no.2:56-64 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra ekonomicheskoy geografii stran narodnoy demokratii.

VALEV, E.B.

Structural geographical changes in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 20 no.1:27-36 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra ekonomicheskoy geografii stran narodnoy demokratii Moskovskogo universiteta.

VALEVA, Anna

Bulgaria's peasantry on its way toward welfare and culture. Term tud kozl 6 no.11:515-516 N '62.

1. "Kooperativno Szelo" foszerkesztoje.

FEDYNSKIY, V.V., doktor fiziko-matem. nauk, red.; SHIROKOV, A.S., red.; KOVALEVA, A.A., red.; GRATSIANOVA, O.P., nauchn. red.; BORISOV, A.A., nauchn. red.; FEDYUK, V.I., nauchn. red.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, B.V., nauchn. red.; POMERANTSEVA, I.V., nauchn. red.; MOZZHENKO, A.N., nauchn. red.; LOZINSKAYA, A.M., nauchn. red.; SHNEYERSON, M.B., nauchn. red.; BOGDANOV, A.Sh., nauchn. red.; NIKITSKIY, V.Ye., nauchn. red.; KUDYMOV, B.Ya., nauchn. red.; PETROV, L.V., nauchn.red.; KOMAROV, .S.G, nauchn. red.; GORBUNOV, G.V., nauchn. red.; DUNCHENKO, I.A., nauchn. red.; FEL'DMAN, I.I., nauchn. red.; POMETUN, D.Ye., nauchn. red.; BEKMAN, Yu.K., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Status and prospects for developing geophysical methods for mineral prospecting] Sostoianie i perspektivy razvitiia geofizicheskikh metodov poiskov i razvedki poleznykh iskopaemykh; materialy. Pod red. V.V. Fedynskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 623 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya geofizicheskaya konferentsiya, Moscow, 1959.
2. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Fedynskiy, Petrov).
(Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

VALEVA, S. A.

Dissertation: "Biology of Fungi Phomopsis Guercella (Sacc. et Roum.) Died. and Cytospora Guercella Brun. Causing a Disease of Acorns, and Means of Eradicating Their Harmful Effect." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Forestry, Acad Sci USSR, 14 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 4 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

KHVOSTOVA, V.V.; VALEVA, S.A.

On a method for the use of ionizing radiation in plant breading. (MIRA 13:6)
Biofizika 5 no.1:81-84 '60.

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(PLANTS)
(RADIATION EFFECTS)

VALEVA, S.A.

Data on radiosensitivity of agricultural plants. Biofizika 5 no. 2:244-248 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIATION ON)

VALEVA, S.A.

Effect of γ-rays and neutrons on dry seeds of agricultural plants.
Biofizika 5 no.3:362-365 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(GRAIN) (PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIATION ON) (SEEDS)

VALEVA, S.A.

4

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3/560/61/000/010/011/016
D298/D302

27 12.20

AUTHORS: Glembotskiy, Ya. L., Prokof'eva-Bel'govskaya, A. A., Shamina, Z. B., Gol'dat, S. Yu., Khvostova, V. V., Valeva, S. A., Eygeo, N. S., and Nevzgodina, L. V.

TITLE: Effect of cosmic flight factors on the heredity and development of actinomycetes and higher plants

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli. no. 10. Moscow, 1961, 72-81

TEXT: The second cosmic space-ship was utilized to study the combined genetic effect of cosmic flight on organisms. This article deals with the study of the following cultures: actinomyces erythreus, stems 2577 and 8594, and actinomyces streptomycini Kras., stem ЛС-3 (LS-3). After the cosmic flight, the

Card 1/4

4

33513
S/560/61/000/010/011/016
D298/D302

Effect of cosmic...

standards and experimental cultures were investigated according to: (1) vitality and (2) a microscopic characteristic of growth and development. The 2577 and 8594 stems differ by the sizes of their nuclear element in the spore and by their sensitivity to ultra-violet rays (UV). It is also assumed that they differ in their reaction to ionizing radiation. All the 4 tested stems were found to be sensitive to conditions of cosmic flight. The vitality (i.e., the number of spores which survived and developed colonies) of the radio-resistant act. erythreus 2577, as compared to the standards, increased 6 times; the no. 8594 decreased 12 times; the act. aureofaciens ЛСБ-2201 (LSB-2201) dropped in vitality by about 75% on the average. In the roots of all 5 types of experimental seeds, the percentage of chromosome changes was somewhat increased. However, only in the case of 2 types was this increase statistically valid. In 3 types of plants, in increase of mitosis was noted. In the case where the percentage of anaphases with chromosome changes was found

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to be high (about 5%), the tempo of mitosis fell. The conditions of cosmic flight stimulated the growth intensity compared to the standards. The following microscopic morphology features of the experimental cultures confirm this fact: (a) development of a more basiphyllic and powerful gif, (b) growth of a thicker intertwining of mycelia, (c) lengthy growth of well-developed gifs. Data on the survival of the 8594 and 2577 stems are not completely valid since the concentrations of the spore suspensions of the control and experimental cultures were determined visually from the suspension turbidity. The morphology changes in the colonies were investigated on the act. erythreus 8594 and act. aureofaciens LSB-2201. Obtained data show that the morphology changes in the actinomyces, both in the experiment (cosmic flight) and control, lie within the same limits. The cytology analysis of agricultural plant seeds affected by cosmic flight was conducted by studying the chromosome impairment in the ana- and telophases of the first mitosis. Obtained results

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showed that in all the investigated plants there is a certain increase of cells with chromosome changes, and in only 2--winter wheat and Spartanet's peas--is this increase statistically valid. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: S. B. Pipkin, W. N. Sullivan, Aerospace Med., 30, 585, 1959.

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1961

Card 4/4

EYGES, N.S.; VALEVA, S.A.

Comparative study of the mutagenic effect of gamma rays and ethylenimine. Radiobiologiia 1 no.2:304-307 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON)
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF ETHYLENIMINE ON)
(BOTANY—VARIATION)

GLEMBOTSKIY, Ya.L.; PROKOF'YEVA-BEL'GOVSKAYA, A.A.; SHAMINA, Z.B.;
KHVOSTOVA, V.V.; VALEVA, S.A.; EYGES, N.S.; NEVZDOGINA, L.V.
G D

Effect of space flight factors on the heredity and development in actinomycetes and higher plants. Probl.kosm.biol. 1:236-247 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(SPACE FLIGHT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

VALEVA, S. A., and KHVOSTOVA, V. V.,

"Cytogenetic Analysis of the Sensitivity of Plants to Different Kinds of Radiation."

report submitted for the 11th Intl. Congress of Genetics, the Hague, Netherlands, 2-10 Sep 63

ACCESSION NR: AP4027987 S/0205/64/004/002/0322/0328

AUTHOR: Valeva, S. A.

TITLE: Production of winter wheat mutations resistant to hard and dust smuts with ionizing radiation

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 322-328

TOPIC TAGS: gamma-irradiation, PPG-186 winter wheat, Ul'yanovka winter wheat, 10 to 20 kr gamma radiation dose, smut resistant mutation frequency, wheat hard smut, wheat dust smut, resistant mutant characteristic, plant genotype, resistant form selection

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the present study was to produce a winter wheat form resistant to dust smut and hard smut by gamma-irradiation of seeds. Air-dried wheat seeds (PPG-186 and Ul'yanovka) were gamma-irradiated with 10, 15, and 20 kr doses and planted in fields. The spikes of the various second generation varieties were infected with dust smut and in the fall the seeds of these plants were infected with hard smut. Highly resistant mutant forms in the third generation were selected and studied in the fourth generation. Findings show that wheat mutants resistant to dust smut and hard smut can be

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ACCESSION NR: AP4027987

produced by gamma-irradiation with 10, 15, and 20 kr doses. Among the resistant forms are lines with relatively good indices which are of interest in further selection. The resistant forms have been developed over four years, undergoing careful checking in the last two years. The frequency of resistant mutants appears to depend largely on the plant genotype, with PPG-186 wheat producing four times as many resistant mutants as Ul'yanovka wheat. The author "takes the opportunity to express his deep gratitude to G. D. Dapchenko, Head of the Grass-Wheat Hybrid Laboratory, and to colleagues Ye. D. Yakimovich and L. F. Timchenko of the Plant Protection Institute for advice and assistance, and also to co-worker T. V. Makeyeva of the Biological Physics Institute for technical assistance in the study." Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moscow (Biological Physics Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Dec62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

VALEVA, S.A.

Cytogenetic analysis of the combined action of chemical mutagens and radiation on barley seeds. Radiobiologiia 4 no.3:451-456 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 16643-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)
A[illegible]

AUTHOR: Valeva, S. A.

[illegible]

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 5, 1964, 764-769

TOPIC TAGS: plant, corn, radiosensitivity, gamma radiation, fast neutron radiation, chromosomal aberration, radiation effect, radiolysis

ABSTRACT: Radiosensitivity in the different developmental stages of two varieties of corn (Podmoskovnaya, a less radioresistant variety, and Nemchinovskaya, [illegible] radioresistant variety [illegible] water [illegible]

[illegible] sensitivity in plants [illegible] The soaked seeds of the two corn varieties were exposed [illegible] neutron irradiation [illegible]

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L 26643-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046445

and gamma irradiation (Co^{60} source, [illegible]/min) in combined [illegible] a 100 rad fast neutron dose and a 12 rad gamma irradiation dose, a 300 rad fast neutron dose and a [illegible] rad gamma irradiation [illegible], and an [illegible] rad fast neutron dose [illegible] rad gamma irradiation [illegible] rad fast [illegible]

[illegible] and total radiation doses ranged from [illegible]

[illegible] differences [illegible]

Card 2/3

L 26643-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046445

radiosensitivity of the two varieties of corn cannot be explained by a different resistance to active radicals (H and HO2) as both varieties were found to be equally well protected against [illegible]. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and [illegible] tables.

[illegible]

Biological Physics Institute, [illegible]

SUBMITTED: 17Jun63 [illegible]

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

VAIEVA, S.A.

Causes of different radiosensitivity in kindred plants. Report No.2.
Radiobiologiia 5 no.1:130-135 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

VALEVA, S.A.; MINDLIN, S.Z.

All-Union Symposium on Experimental Mutagenesis in Animals, Plants, and Microorganisms. Genetika no.1:198-200 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

VALEVA, S.A.

Joint action of various mutagens on barley. Genetika no.2: 106-112 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institute of Biological Physics, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

ACC NR: AT7002512 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0277/0286

AUTHOR: Dishler, V. Ya.; Khvostova, V. V.; Valeva, S. A.; Turkov, V. D.

ORG: Institute of Biological Physics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Mutability of the broad bean Vicia faba under the effect of gamma-rays and chemical agents

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet Radiobiologiya. Vliyaniye ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniy na nasledstvennost' (Effect of ionizing radiation on heredity). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 277-286

TOPIC TAGS: gamma irradiation, ~~radiation biochemical effect~~, radiation ~~genetic~~ plant effect, radioprotective agent, plant genetics, agriculture crop

ABSTRACT: Small doses (500—1000 r.) of γ-rays and low concentrations (0.01%) of ethylenimine proved to be the most effective of the investigated mutagens for producing the greatest number of hereditary changes in the broad bean Vicia faba minor: these agents increased the variability of this plant by 2—2.8 times. Altered morphological characters pertaining to all parts of the plant, bush, leaves, flowers, beans, and seeds, were obtained under the effect of the mutagens. Of economic value were the characteristics produced by polygene factors. The results of the experiment permitted the assumption that the selection of plants with respect to

Card 1/2 UDC: none

such characters is possible. The nature of the occurrence of leaf spottiness in M_1 plants and the question as to what portion of the M_1 plants contains the mutation after treating the dormant seeds are discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 figures. [26]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 01Sep66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 009
ATD PRESS: 5117

VALEVNENKO, V. V.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fodder Plants. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68233

Author : Valevnenko, V. V.

Inst : Zhitomir Oblast' Society for Spreading Political and Scientific Knowledge.

Title : Characteristics of Agricultural Engineering Techniques in Sowing Fodder Lupine for Seed and Green Fodder.

Orig Pub : Byul. sil's'kogospod. inform. Zhitom. obl. vid. t-va dlya poshir. ta nauk. znan', 1957, No 3, 52-54

Abstract : Data collected at the Zhitomir Oblast' variety plots indicate that the yellow, white-seed Vayko lupine and No 190 of the Polesia Experiment Station seem to have the best future prospects. When cultivating them for seed, it is

Card : 1/2

VALEVSKAYA, I

VALEVSKAYA, I.

Significance of serological methods in determination of auto-aggresive diseases. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 2 no.6:11-15 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. I serologicheskoy laboratorii (rukovoditel' - prof. I.Lille-Shishkovich) Gematologicheskogo instituta v Varshave.

(ANEMIA, HEMOLYTIC, immunology,
autoimmune, serol. aspects (Rus))
(ALLERGY,
autoimmune dis., serol. aspects (Rus))

VALEYEV, A.I.; KOGAN, Ye.A.; STANKEVICH, Ye.S.

Effect of stelazine on the mental state and the course of cholinergic processes in the organism of schizophrenias. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:381-382 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. M.P.Andreyev) i tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya (zav. - S.V.Senkevich) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VALEYEV, A.M., inzhener; KOCHINASHVILI, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Operating characteristics of remote control protection for 110 kv transmission lines of traction substations. Elek.sta. 28 no.9:61-63 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Electric railroads--Substations)